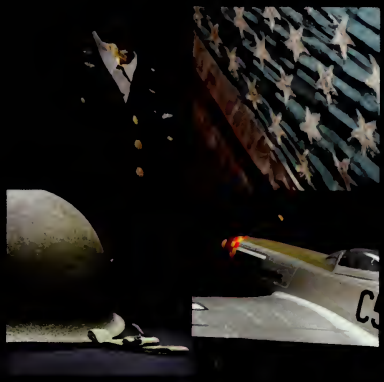


REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II

PEARL HARBOR & BEYOND

U.S. WEST VIRGINIA, PEARL HARBOR, HONOLULU, HAWAII, DECEMBER 7, 1941

REMEMBERING
WORLD WAR II
PEARL HARBOR & BEYOND

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/rememberingworld00free

REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II

PEARL HARBOR & BEYOND

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The curators extend their thanks to those who made this catalog and exhibition possible through their generous contributions:

- *Friends of the Library, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University*
- *Religious Education, Brigham Young University*
- *Harold B. Lee Library*
- *Robert and Lisa Wheatley*
- *Al and Kathleen Gardner*
- *L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Brigham Young University*
- *Department of Church History, Brigham Young University*
- *Shaun McMurdie*
- *Mark Pollei*
- *Rachel Adams, Jenny Curlee, Jon Felt, Jeff Jensen, Tim Oliverson, Jason Thompson*

Curators,
Robert C. Freeman
Kristi A. Young

PREFACE

KRISTI A. YOUNG, EXHIBITIONS, [illegible]

Tom Brokaw called the military men of World War II "the greatest generation." The United States dedicated a memorial to them. Documentaries and films tell their stories. Books recount their triumphs and their disappointments.

The exhibition *Remembering World War II: Pearl Harbor and Beyond* keeps this tradition alive. For the last two years, curators, designers and conservators have worked together to fashion a unique illustration of the war in Europe and the South Pacific as well as on the homefront. The items in the exhibition were created during the war and others were brought home from the front as souvenirs and mementos.

Welcome to this exhibition. I hope that you enjoy your visit. The images and information in this catalog are designed to enhance your experience and provide lasting memories of individuals who fought the war both at home and abroad.

U.S.
U.S.

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL BRUCE C. CARLSON

This publication has been prepared as part of a special exhibition at Brigham Young University to encourage all of us to ponder the price paid by those who fought and served during World War II. The title of the exhibition, *Remembering World War II: Pearl Harbor and Beyond,* is fitting as we contemplate the freedoms we enjoy as a result of so much sacrifice. Indeed, the items in this catalog are indicative of real soldiers in a war that changed the world.

The twenty-first century is a great time to live on the earth – we enjoy tremendous advancements in technology which simplify many tasks and enable the integration of knowledge and people. Never in the earth's history have so many people had so much opportunity and freedom. However, freedom has always come at a price. The great patriot Thomas Jefferson said, "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants." Mankind's agency has been a critical issue at the heart of battles from the War in Heaven to the present conflict.

This exhibition's objective is to remember the sacrifices of our WWII veterans and the solidarity felt on the homefront from parents, spouses, and children for these valiant warriors. As we seek to successfully prosecute today's critical military conflicts, it may be instructive to review history's lessons regarding experience against an aggressive enemy that used terror as a means to promote radicalism leading to bondage.

To defeat such an enemy, we were totally committed to our cause and possessed the national will to stay the course even as losses climbed. World War II resulted in devastating loss of life—nearly 300,000 American

battle deaths were recorded and more than 100,000 civilians died. By the end of the War's first year, over 16 million Americans were serving. The casualties were high with almost 700,000 Americans wounded.

Nearly six million American WWII veterans were alive at the turn of the century and today that number has been reduced by nearly half as over a thousand of this "Greatest Generation" are passing away each day. Of course, one should note that the casualties of that worldwide war were spread to all nations. Russia alone lost over 23 million and China 10 million. These numbers tend to hide the fact that any war, regardless of size, is full of individual human tragedy and WWII brought countless stories of individual courage, sacrifice and suffering. We must preserve the stories of those who gave so much, so that we can enjoy the blessings of freedom. By remembering the sacrifices of our WWII veterans and the solidarity felt on the homefront from parents, spouses, and children towards these valiant warriors, we can learn valuable lessons on how to look at the challenges imposed by present conflicts.

At the time of the Battle of Britain, referring to the Royal Air Force fighter pilots at the beginning of WWII, Winston Churchill said, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." This debt certainly extends beyond the RAF pilots to all those who fought for freedom. For those of us who enjoy freedom every day, we can partially pay that debt by remembering their sacrifices and living in a way that preserves and promotes the freedom they fought to retain.

One of WWII's by-products was the accelerated development of new technologies. Advances in radar, engines, fabrics, metals, and materials completely changed the world. Today, we benefit from improved communications and transportation directly derived from technologies developed to prosecute war. An additional side-effect of the war was that several previously oppressed nations received the light of the Gospel and a taste of freedom that many have embraced with enthusiasm. The Gospel

was first introduced in WWII to the countries of Guam, Spain, and the Philippines. After the war, the momentum of the Church became more international, and the gospel was brought to the islands of the sea and to the face of Asia.

It is interesting to note the contributions of Latter-day Saint warriors. During WWII the membership of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was less than a million, and about 100,000 Latter-day Saints were in uniform serving in both Allied and Axis nations. Nearly six percent died during the conflict. Prominent current leaders of the Church who served during this war include: Thomas S. Monson (Navy), James E. Faust (Army Air Corps), Boyd K. Packer (Army Air Corps), David B. Haight (Navy), and L. Tom Perry (Marine Corps).

A little-known fact is that two Navy ships were named after Latter-day prophets: the *SS Brigham Young* and the *SS Joseph Smith*. The prophet during the war, President Heber J. Grant, died six days after V-E Day, the end of the war in Europe. President George Albert Smith was sustained and clearly saw the need to bring the Church forward through a challenging time when the nations of the earth needed to heal and rebuild from the rubble of the War. Of course, the answer to hatred is love and humility.

As you read this publication and visit this special exhibition, I hope that your heart will turn to the men and women who have sacrificed, are currently sacrificing, and who will sacrifice in the future for the freedom we love. As proof of our remembrance, we must commit to preserving the freedom they handed to us and willingly give of our time, our energies, and our very lives if necessary to ensure that our posterity also has the opportunity to bask in freedom's rays.

NURSES AT WAR

PATRICIA RUSHTON, DIRECTOR OF THE NURSES AT WAR PROJECT
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

One of the ironies in military history is that the battlefield gave birth to the profession of nursing. Since the work of Florence Nightingale in the Crimea and Dorthea Dix and Clara Barton during the American Civil War, professional nurses have been involved in caring for the sick and wounded during military conflicts. The standards set by early nurses form the foundation of nursing today.

World War II was the first time in history that a substantially organized attempt was made to salvage the critically wounded from the battlefield. Efforts were made to get medical care to the front for immediate stabilization of the wounded. This had been attempted at the end of World War I, but was largely unsuccessful. Thousands of nurses were needed for the war effort. For the first time in military history, nurses were given an officer's commission and a salary of $70 a month.

Efforts by nurses during this conflict began in 1940. The American Red Cross organized hospital units to aid British war efforts and to collect information about the effects of disasters, such as epidemics, floods, and crowded living conditions. These hospital units were constructed of tents with all supplies and equipment necessary to erect these hospitals and equip them for patient care. From the United States, equipment arrived to make patient care possible.

From the outset of WWII, the dangers to nurses were immediately evident. Illustrative of this danger was the

experience of twenty-seven nurses who were onboard two ships that were sunk crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a convoy. Some were immediately rescued. The majority found themselves fighting extreme weather conditions before finding land. Six nurses gave their lives, and the others suffered greatly from exposure. Though their sacrifices were great, those who could remain did and continued to serve out their enlistments.

Nurses dealt with many difficulties including filthy facilities that needed to be regularly cleaned, water carried in combat helmets, limited supplies, old equipment that needed to be cleaned and repaired, long hours, surgical instruments that had to be washed and boiled, and inadequate resources to provide hygiene for themselves and their patients. Yet they were required to give their best and were instrumental in some new innovations. They worked for the first time with antibiotics, principally penicillin and sulfa. They developed the first recovery rooms, placed close to the operating rooms, to decrease the amount of time and number of nurses it took to help patients recover in the regular wards. Because physicians were either in short supply or in the operating room, nurses were responsible for making routine and emergency decisions and in giving ether-type anesthesia.

Nurses who were in combat areas learned to use weapons to protect themselves and their patients. They were shot at and taken prisoners of war and many died. Approximately seventy-five nurses stationed in the Philippines became POWs when Japan invaded in 1942. Although deprived of many necessary items and living in constant fear, these nurses fought to continue to take care of their patients.

World War II was the first time American women were part of the country's military as flight nurses. Nurses described terrible living conditions, poor food, and lack of female bathroom facilities on base or at plane stops. They talked about snakes, lizards, and insects plaguing their lives. They commented on experiences while in flight, trying to stabilize patients and maintaining their lives until they could get to medical assistance. They discussed personal conflict with such issues as dropping the atomic bomb in Japan or saving themselves instead of their patients in an emergency landing at sea. Flight nurses commented on the vulnerability they felt while at war. They realized they could die or be wounded.

In November 1943, recognizing the increased danger and risk associated with being a nurse, training for nurses was changed from six to eight weeks. At that point combat training and survival tactics were taught along with curriculum in emergency medical treatment. This training acknowledged the ability and autonomy of nurses to manage treatment of patients in hostile and often dangerous situations.

Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have cared for the sick and wounded since the organization of the Church in 1830 and have carried out their duties as part of the military since before the Spanish-American War. While it is unknown how many LDS nurses served, World War II was the first time that they were involved in significant numbers. However, research conducted in the Latter-day Saint Nurses at War Project has disclosed that LDS nurses did serve in substantial numbers and served with honor. Indicative of the difference nurses at war made is the experience of Lillie Jacobs:

One night a sergeant walked into the hospital. When he came in, he said to me, "I need help." He had been stringing electric wires and was electrocuted. When the doctors got to him, he was in such a state of shock that he didn't realize he had been burned. We kept him in the hospital for some time and then sent him to a general hospital in the States where there was a burn unit. After my discharge from the army, I was on a train traveling between Salt Lake City and my home in Sugar City, Idaho. There were a lot of ex-servicemen on this train, returning to their homes. One of them approached me and said, "You're Lieutenant Jacobs; you saved my life." It was the man who had walked into the hospital in New Guinea so severely burned.

In honoring our veterans of WWII and remembering the legacy of sacrifice they have left, we must not forget the thousands of nurses who also sacrificed so much for the cause. Theirs was an often unheralded task of caring for the sick and dying, making the best out of the worst of conditions, and quietly sharing the heavy burdens of those whose lives had forever been shattered by the horrors of war. General Douglas MacArthur declared that the nurse "is the symbol to the soldier of help and relief in his hour of direst need. Through mud and mire, through the mark of campaign and battle, wherever the fight leads, she patiently – gallantly – seeks the wounded and distressed. Her comfort knows no parallel. In the heart of all fighting men, she is enshrined forever."

ORMON MUSTANG

REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II: PEARL HARBOR AND BEYOND

ROBERT C. FREEMAN [illegible]

The exhibition *Remembering World War II: Pearl Harbor and Beyond* looks at the stories of men and women during WWII. Virtually every aspect of human experience was impacted by the war in some way. Families were separated, rationing of food and other items like gasoline was introduced, and women assumed new roles. No war produced more bloodshed and devastation than World War II. Over 50 million people died in the conflict and entire nations were in ruin at its conclusion.

Many of the soldiers of WWII were the sons of soldiers of WWI which ended twenty years prior to the beginning of the Second World War. These fathers understood the horrors of war that their sons would experience. Despite this, they honored and encouraged their sons' desires to serve their nation. Many young men enlisted rather than waiting to be drafted. Willingly, they put family, schooling and professions on hold as they entered military service.

A COMPLEX WAR

For the United States, World War II began and ended in the Pacific. The event that plunged the nation into the War was the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. The surprise attack on that infamous Sunday morning in Hawaii left the United States Navy in shambles. For over a year the United States clawed her way back from the devastating blow. One of the keys to the United States' recovery from Pearl Harbor was the capacity of America's manufacturers to swing into high gear and essentially rebuild the Naval Fleet. For the entirety of the war, U.S. industry turned out to be the story behind the eventual victory.

Scholars and historians generally divide World War II into the European and Pacific conflicts. The Pacific War is remembered for battles like Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal, Leyte Gulf, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. In Europe, the battle names differed, but the violence was the same. Battles such as the famous D-Day Invasion at Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge and the Battle of Berlin are remembered in war annals as key in the march across Europe. While less has been written in World War II histories about places like Northern Africa and the vast areas of India-Burma-China, fighting in these regions was also terrible.

American leadership proved to be decisive in several of the key campaigns. Generals Bradley, Eisenhower, and Patton became larger-than-life heroes in the conflict in Europe while leaders such as General MacArthur and Admirals Halsey and Nimitz presided just as impressively over the fight in the Pacific. Also Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, and Josef Stalin were watched closely worldwide as they promoted victory for the Allied forces. They were featured regularly in radio news programming and in newsreels shown in movie theaters. Other leaders who became household names were the political and military leaders of the Axis powers. Hitler, Tojo, and Mussolini grabbed newspaper headlines daily and became despised names to the Allies.

ABUNDANT HEROES

World War II was a war filled with heroes — both the prominent and the little-known. Most acts of bravery and courage escaped notoriety amidst the daily rigors of fighting. Some distinguished heroes were remembered with medals like the Silver and Bronze Stars, the Army's Distinguished Cross, the Navy Cross, and the highest commendation — the Medal of Honor (sometimes mistakenly referred to as the Congressional Medal of Honor). Captain Mervyn S. Bennion, captain of the battleship the *USS West Virginia*, was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. Captain Bennion lost his life at Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7, 1941 trying to protect his men and his ship. He valiantly directed his men and watched over his ship until he died on the ship's deck. The medal commemorating his heroism is displayed in this exhibition.

Another medal, the Purple Heart, was awarded to those who experienced combat related injuries. While many of these were awarded posthumously, others' wounds were successfully treated by the field medical corps. These nurses and doctors often volunteered to leave comfortable homes to lend their vital skills to the military. For example, Dr. E. Wayne Stratford left his family and a prosperous medical practice in Oregon in response to President Roosevelt's plea for doctors. Lieutenant Commander Stratford served his country for several years as a medical officer in the Pacific. He was present at the battle of Iwo Jima and cared for many of the victims of the fighting.[1]

While doctors in Europe cared for the wounded in a variety of difficult battles, they were also part of the overwhelming task of liberating concentration camps. Dr. Wallace E. Hess was one of the doctors who participated in the liberation of concentration camps. An avid journal keeper, Hess wrote of his powerful experiences in his journal.

SYMBOLS OF LIBERTY

During the Pacific War, the Bataan Death March and the associated camps were filled with horror. The marchers were American, Filipino, British and other Prisoners of War who had been victims of the forced surrender of the Bataan Peninsula and Island of Corregidor in the Philippines in January 1942. During the ensuing three and one-half years, thousands of prisoners died from abuse, malnutrition, disease and other causes.

One prisoner, Clarence Bramley, was a camp tailor. His skills did not alleviate his suffering. Near the end of the war, modest materials were gathered and Bramley stayed up into the night to construct an American flag assembled out of parachute fabrics. Upon the liberation of the prisoners, Bramley was given the flag in recognition of his workmanship.[2]

Another flag with symbolic significance was created in Germany at the war's end. Army Chaplain, Charles "Harry" Washburn, determined that he must have a United States flag to display over a cemetery in Hamlein,

Germany. He wanted to do this in honor of his fallen comrades on the first Memorial Day following the European War. Finding that there were no regimental sized flags readily available, Chaplain Washburn commissioned a group of nuns to create an American flag. Using habits for the field of blue, white muslin sheets for the white stars and red fabric from a Nazi banner, the nuns were successful in their endeavor. In exchange for their services, Chaplain Washburn paid the nuns with 20 pounds of sugar and 50 pounds of white flour. The tribute flag was completed just in time for Memorial Day.[3]

LIFE ON THE HOMEFRONT

The impact of the war on family life on the homefront was intense. Vivid examples of this were the tear–stained cheeks and red eyes of loved ones wishing young soldiers safety as they headed off to war. In the windows of parents and wives of the soldiers were the service banners representing one or more loved ones off to fight in the war.

Rationing was everywhere. Victory gardens were a symbol of home industry. During the war, holiday celebrations were greatly curtailed and women took up jobs generally reserved for men. The famous wartime fireside chats with President Franklin Roosevelt also brought the nation together.

Sadly, the war was also a time of distrust towards Americans of German, Italian and Japanese ancestry. As a result, internment camps were established throughout the U.S. for families with such national ties. The Topaz Internment Camp, outside of Delta, Utah, was for those of Japanese extraction.

Determined to shake off the burden of discrimination, young men with Japanese or German lineage enlisted in the service in an effort to turn back prejudice and fight for their beloved country. For example, the famed 442 Regimental Combat Team of the 100th Battalion composed of Japanese-Americans was one of the most decorated American units of the war. It was said of the 442nd that they fought two wars — one in Europe and one at home.[4]

There are aspects of this exhibition that deal primarily with the United States Latter-day Saint experience during WWII. The daily rigors of fighting, the fears and frustrations, and the yearning to return home were feelings shared in common among soldiers of all faiths. Still, there were facets of the LDS experience in war that were distinctive. This was embodied in the soldier-saints' religious commitments and practices. Many of these LDS soldiers never met another member of the Church in their time in the service. Still, their own personal religious life was of utmost importance as they served their country.

In truth, the story of LDS involvement in the war is an international story of service. While the total number of members outside the United States who participated in the war was modest, it was, nonetheless, significant.[5] Because Church members came from various nations and both sides of the conflict, the war experience began well before Pearl Harbor. Worldwide, there were approximately 850,000 members of the Church at the time of the outbreak of the War.[6] Church membership in Germany ranked third behind the United States and Canada.

The first recorded deaths of Latter-day Saint soldiers were German soldiers who were killed just days after the German invasion of Poland.[7] Church members from other lands were also involved in the fighting from the earliest stages of the war. These soldiers came from such places as Great Britain, Australia, and Canada and all shared the common purpose of turning back the Axis powers.

The contribution of Latter-day Saints to the war was significant — including those who paid the ultimate price for freedom. By the end of the war, approximately 5,000 Latter-day Saint servicemen from Allied and Axis nations had died.[8] It was not uncommon for Latter-day Saint families to lose one or more sons in combat. One particularly poignant example of such loss came very near the end of the war and in the life of a Latter-day Saint family living in California. The only son of Ralph and Lulu Jensen, James Ralph, entered the Navy in 1942 and eventually trained and rose to the level of an Electrician's Mate Third

Class. Soon after he volunteered for submarine service and was assigned to the *USS Bullhead*. Tragically, James Ralph died aboard the submarine, likely on the same day that the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, August 6, 1945. The *Bullhead* is perhaps the last vessel in the U.S. Navy to be lost to enemy fire.[9]

Like those of other religions, most Latter-day Saints who served in the war maintained strong faith and reliance upon God. Wherever sufficient numbers of Latter-day Saint servicemen could be found, the Church organized groups and designated group leaders to conduct Church meetings and other activities. Church services were often held under adverse conditions in places such as pup tents, open fields, and bombed-out buildings. In addition, Latter-day Saint sailors met on combat ships. Examples of such meetings are reflected in the sacrament trays from the *USS Intrepid* and *USS Nevada*. The cups in the water trays were fashioned from spent shell casings.

Occasionally, circumstances allowed an enterprising group of soldiers to improve the conditions under which they worshipped. One group of Latter-day Saint soldiers erected a small brick chapel on the island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean Sea.[10] Chaplain Eldin Ricks dedicated this chapel. A model of this chapel, possibly the first LDS edifice built in Italy, is also a part of this exhibition.

The role of military chaplains was important in the war. Like other chaplains, Latter-day Saint chaplains cared for the spiritual needs of all members of the armed forces without regard for religious affiliation. Their work was not dissimilar from that of other chaplains. It definitely was not limited to organizing formal worship meetings. Latter-day Saint chaplains provided a crucial link between the Church and its members in the service. In World War I, there were only three Latter-day Saint chaplains. By the end of World War II, there were forty-six LDS chaplains commissioned by the United States military.

The duties of the chaplain included visiting the sick and injured, caring for the despairing, organizing non-denominational church services, conducting marriages, corresponding with soldiers' families, and working side-by-side with servicemen in combat. One of the most difficult aspects of their work was conducting funerals and dedicating graves. Chaplain Eldin Ricks was a well regarded leader who served in the European Theater, primarily in Italy. He recounts having dedicated ten graves in a single day.[11]

One of the most difficult settings Latter-day Saints found themselves in was the environment of a prisoner of war camp. Harold "Hal" Gunn and William "Bill" McKell were LDS prisoners of war who are remembered in this exhibition. Both were incarcerated in Stalag Luft III.

IMPACT OF THE WAR ON THE CHURCH

Like other religious faiths, the impact of the war on The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was dramatic. One measure of the impact of the War was evidenced in the severe curtailment of various activities of the Church. Within weeks of the USA declaration of war, the Church issued several policy directives aimed at reducing the meetings and activities of various auxiliaries.[12] These actions came in response to travel restrictions imposed by the federal government during the war years.[13] In early 1942, the Tabernacle was closed and only General Authorities and selected priesthood leaders were invited to attend general conferences convened in both the Assembly Hall adjacent to the Salt Lake Temple and in the temple itself.[14] The tradition of Christmas lights on Temple Square was suspended until after the war and the yearly Hill Cumorah pageant near Palmyra, New York was also cancelled.

In October 1942, the Church organized the General Latter-day Saint Servicemen's Committee and named Elder Harold B. Lee as chairman and Hugh B. Brown as servicemen's coordinator.[15] The purpose

of the committee was to assist Latter-day Saints in uniform wherever they were stationed. Both leaders traveled extensively and met, taught and counseled Latter-day Saint young men. Where larger numbers of servicemen could be gathered, Latter-day Saint chaplains organized servicemen's conferences.[16] These gatherings provided a spiritual feast. Conference participants engaged in a variety of activities including socials and Church meetings.

The Serviceman's Committee issued a pocket-sized Book of Mormon and the Church publication *Principles of the Gospel*. Additionally, a small servicemen's edition of the *Church News* was extensively distributed.[17] Examples of these and other publications are included in the exhibition. A serviceman's edition of the Book of Mormon belonging to President Boyd K. Packer, currently Acting President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, is a poignant example of deriving comfort from faith. The pages of this volume with its colored highlighting and handwritten notes provide insight into the spiritual dimension of his experience in searching the scriptures. Scripture study and related activities provided respite from the violence of war.

VICTORY AT LAST

Finding an end to the bloodshed of World War II was a long, terribly painful process. In Europe, the final months of war brought violence of the kind that the human family has rarely experienced. Beginning with the Battle of the Bulge, which lasted from mid-December of 1944 until the end of January 1945 and cost each side over 80,000 lives, to the final march on Berlin, the fighting was terrible. The air campaign over Germany alone imposed deadly consequences. The German civilians suffered greatly during this period. During a three day assault on Dresden, Germany in February of 1945 between 25,000-35,000 Germans were killed. Other German cities were likewise heavily damaged by the bombing strikes. Finally after nearly six years of fighting, the guns were silenced in Europe when, on May 8, 1945, Germany unconditionally surrendered. Unfortunately, the end of the war in Europe did not mean an end to all hostilities.

The war in the Pacific continued to rage on for months after the close of the European conflict. In fact, some of the worst battles of the Pacific War were experienced during the summer of 1945 during the final assault of Allied Forces on Japan. Finally, on August 15, 1945, the Japanese unconditionally surrendered following the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Until the bombs were dropped, many had anticipated a full invasion of Japan. Terrible in their impact and controversial by their very nature, these bombs nevertheless accelerated an end to the carnage.

TRULY A GREATEST GENERATION

One of the inspiring elements of the strength and endurance of soldiers of WWII is that most were able to return home from the war and resume a normal life. They went on to become scoutmasters, shop owners, and church and community leaders. They raised families and, in most ways, experienced life just as the rest of us. The United States and the rest of the world have much to be grateful for because of the sacrifices of the World War II generation, which has been termed the greatest generation by many.

A statement at a cemetery built for Allied soldiers who died in the war in Kohima, in the northeast Indian state of Nagaland, captures the touching sentiment of deceased soldiers: "For your tomorrow, we gave our today." This was true also for those who survived the war. Reflecting on the story of World War II as reflected in this exhibition, each of us has the opportunity to deepen our appreciation for those who sacrificed so much.

Stratford, E. Wayne. *Saints at War Collection.* L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Brigham Young University.

[2] Bramley, Clarence. *Saints at War Collection.* L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Brigham Young University.

[3] Washburn, Harold. Unpublished account in possession of Robert C. Freeman, Brigham Young University.

[4] Two Latter-day Saints who were numbered among those who served in this unit were Arthur Nishimoto and Roy Tsuya. Each has accounts in the *Saints at War Collection* in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections at Brigham Young University.

[5] It is estimated that approximately 20-25 percent of Church members lived internationally at this time. Church efforts to track the actual number of Latter-day Saints in the military, at home, and abroad did not begin until 1942.

[6] *Deseret News 1998 Church Almanac.* Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1998, 653.

[7] Dr. Roger Minert, a BYU professor, is currently conducting research into German LDS casualties in the war. His as yet unpublished research suggests Wilhelm Rosenkranz as one of the first Latter-day Saints to have died in the war. His death occurred as a result of a battle near Laczyca, Poland on September 10th, 1939. (*Stern*, October 1939, 372.)

[8] Boone, Joseph F. *The Roles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saint in Relation to the United States Military, 1900-1975.* Vol. 1, 354.

[9] Blosil, Georgia Jensen. Account of James Ralph Jensen. *Saints at War Collection.* L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Brigham Young University.

[10] *Deseret News: Church News Edition*, May 20, 1944, 10.

[11] Ricks, Eldin. *Saints at War Collection.* L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Brigham Young University.

[12] *Deseret News: Church News Edition*, February 21, 1942, 1-2.

[13] Dew, Sheri L. *Go Forward with Faith.* Salt Lake City: Deseret Book, 1996, 125. The policy was dated January 17, 1942.

[14] Ibid., 126

[15] *Deseret News 1999-2000 Church Almanac.* Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1998, 136-137. Hugh B. Brown also presided over the British Mission during the last years of the war. One and a half years earlier, in May 1941, Hugh B. Brown was assigned as Latter-day Saint servicemen's coordinator.

[16] These conferences varied both in size and location. They were held in such locations as the Philippines, the Pacific Isles, Hawaii, the Marianas, Italy, and Great Britain. After the war, conferences were held in Japan.

Deseret News: Church News Edition, May 15, 1944, 1.

REFUGE

God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble.

– Psalms 46:1

FAMILY

The December 7, 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor quickly changed the face of World War II. Roosevelt knew it as he told the nation that "December 7, 1941 — [was] a date which will live in infamy."

Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto understood the implications the bombing of Pearl Harbor would have for his nation when he said, "I fear all we have done is awaken a sleeping giant and fill him with a terrible resolve."

Families felt it as they heard husbands, fathers, and sons express their willingness to enter the military. The family, a place of refuge, was separated. However, families did the best they could to make their loved one seem near. The family photo shown here is completed by a picture of their absent son in uniform.

Spouses and sweethearts, temporarily separated, found refuge in each other's letters. At times, it was through these letters that they came to know a son or daughter born after the father's deployment.

Those on the homefront gave up comforts for the war effort. Gas, sugar, silk stockings and even elements for Christmas ornaments were limited or not available at all.

The war was fought in the States and abroad to create homes that could be once again a refuge.

HOMEFRONT

Radio reports brought the realities of war into living rooms across the country. Generally, joy and sorrow matched the ups and downs of the war news. For those with a son or husband fighting overseas, the tensions were often extreme.

Correspondence from soldiers to the homefront, usually in the form of V-mail, often listed vague locations such as "somewhere in the Pacific." Rationing was everywhere and most commodities were in short supply. Even Christmas decorations changed with the war. Prior to the war, ornaments were silvered and possessed metal caps and hangers. Due to the need for silver nitrate for military equipment, wartime ornaments were unsilvered and the tops bore paper hangers.

Coming on the heels of the Depression, the war years were lean years. Because of the shortage of men at home, many women found work outside the home doing jobs that had originally been performed by men. The majority were employed in manufacturing items needed for the war. The able-bodied men at home farmed or participated in intensive manual labor activities.

Victory gardens were everywhere, tended by those on the homefront. Gordon and Marjorie Hinckley participated with zeal. To do their part in the effort for self-reliance, the young couple planted 3,000 tomato plants. Marjorie Hinckley recorded that she canned tomatoes until they were coming out of her ears.

The war often required extra reliance on extended family to ease burdens especially at times of birth and death. Lucille Laney remembers with sadness the time during the war when her sister-in-law lost her life giving birth. Motherless and with a father away at war, the baby girl was tenderly watched over by her Aunt Lucille. Upon his discharge from the service, Lucille's brother returned home to care for his daughter.

70 80 90 100 120 130
160
550
500
450
250 300 400
G.I. JIV
WAR RATION

STARS IN THE WINDOW

The number of blue stars on a service flag represented the number of members from that family serving in the military. A gold star placed over a blue star indicated the death of that family member. For each gold star, there was a story.

President Thomas S. Monson related the following: *Following the war, the bodies of the four Borgstrom brothers were brought home to Tremonton, and an appropriate service was conducted, filling the Garland, Utah Tabernacle. General Mark Clark attended the service. He later spoke with tenderness these words: "I flew to Garland the morning of June 26. Met with the family, including among others the mother, father, and two remaining sons, one a lad in his teens. I had never met a more stoic family group.*

"As the four flag-draped coffins were lined up in front of us in the church, and as I sat by these brave parents, I was deeply impressed by their understanding, by their faith, and their pride in these magnificent sons who had made the supreme sacrifice for principles which had been instilled in them by noble parents since childhood.

"During the luncheon period, Mrs. Borgstrom turned to me and said in a low voice, 'Are you going to take my young one?' I answered in a whisper that as long as I remained in command of the army on the West Coast, if her boy were called I would do my best to have him assigned to duty at home.

"In the middle of this whispered conversation with the mother, the father suddenly leaned forward and said to Mrs. Borgstrom: 'Mother, I have overheard your conversation with the general about our youngest. We know that if and when his country needs him, he will go.'

"I could hardly contain my emotions. Here were parents with four sons lying dead from wounds received in battle and yet were ready to make the last sacrifice if their country required it." (*Ensign*, November 1999)

SWEETHEARTS

Refuge is found in the arms of loved ones. Wartime separation was heart wrenching; however, there was refuge to be found in letters from home. The benefit was reciprocal. Families waited anxiously for letters from servicemen in training camps and overseas. While letters were no substitute for being together, they did provide a temporary refuge.

Ted and Marné Tuttle were married on July 26, 1943 shortly before Ted's deployment. Their oldest son, David, was born in December 1944 and was 13 months old before he met his father. The Tuttles' letters are filled with everyday happenings, love, tenderness, hope and longing. On July 2, 1945, Ted wrote Marné:

I love you, my darling. Oh, how I love you. I wish I could be near you to love you and kiss you and hold you close to me, Marné.

Yesterday we held a district conference. I was called on to speak even tho I wasn't on the program. We had three sessions without even stopping for lunch. It was very good & enjoyed by all.

At home Marné faced the challenges of caring for their young son. On December 7, 1945, Marné drew a picture of little Davy getting into mischief. Under the sketch of his misdeed she assumed David's persona and had him write the following to his father:

Dear Daddy—

This morning I got so hungry before the women got around to feeding me that I decided to forage for myself and this is what I found—it sure tastes good! Wish you were here to help me eat it. Mom says it won't be very long now till I'll be seeing you — & from what she says, I figure you must be quite an ok fellow. And I sure do love you. I know Mommy does, too.

With all my love, dear Dad, from Davy.

The Tuttles were reunited in 1946 and in 1958 Ted became Elder A. Theodore Tuttle, a member of the Seventy of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Friday
Dec 7, 194[illegible]

Dear Daddy
This morning I got so hungry before the women got around to feeding me that I decided to savage for myself & this is what I found - it sure tastes good! Wish you were here to help me eat it. Mom says it won't be very long now till I'll be eating one of from what she says

朕カ陸海將兵ハ全力
ヲ奮テ交戰ニ從事シ朕カ百僚有司ハ勵精職務ヲ奉行シ朕
カ衆庶ハ各其ノ本分ヲ盡シ億兆一心國家ノ總力ヲ擧ケ
正戰ノ目的ヲ達成スルニ遺算ナカラムコトヲ期セ

WAR

On December 7, 1941 Japan effectively destroyed the notion that the United States was a refuge where invasion was no longer a concern. Six days earlier Emperor Hirohito of Japan signed a "Declaration of War" against the United States and the British Empire. The declaration was not published until December 8. This made the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor possible. The accordion-style document shown in the exhibition is a limited copy of the Declaration of War. The Declaration begins with a religious plea followed by the Japanese view of their role in the war:

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

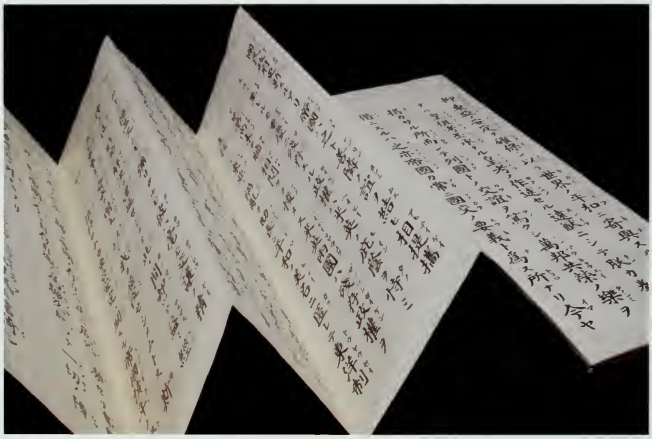
We hereby declare War on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war. Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations, has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than

four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms.

Then concluding by invoking help from revered ancestors and support by Japanese citizens, The Declaration of War comes full circle:

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia.



DISCERN

Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart that I may discern.
– 1 Kings 3:9

BUT
resist ..... if you continue to
Then, under the beautiful tropical moon,
only DEATH
awaits you.
Bullet-holes in your guts—agonizing death!
You have the two alternatives.
Take your choice.

PROPAGANDA

Propaganda. A persuasive argument formulated for a particular audience. This folding piece of propaganda shows an Allied soldier and his sweetheart with the caption:

That unforgettable embrace under the beautiful moon with the warmth of HER shapely body nestled against yours: that blood-tingling kiss: that overpowering sense of passion that sweeps over you — these and many other pleasant memories you'll be able to relive again if you'll throw down your arms, surrender and prepare to get out of this hell-hole.

Opening up the page, there is the same soldier in a gruesome drawing with the words placed above his body:

BUT if you continue to resist —

Then, under the beautiful tropical moon, only DEATH awaits you. Bullet-holes in your guts — agonizing death! You have the two alternatives. Take your choice.

While this piece is easily recognized as propaganda, there were more benign types of propaganda published during the war. These items range from travel suggestions to an account of the 1942 Japanese victory in the Philippines. Discernment is necessary to understand and evaluate propaganda good and bad.

SERVICES OF SUPPLY

American Enterprise in Europe: The Role of the SOS in the Defeat of Germany was published in Paris in 1945 to recount the deeds of the U.S. Services of Supply (SOS). Written with the premise that "the boldness of Allied thinking, rather than any material advantage, was the margin of victory" during World War II. A discerning reader quickly realizes that the message of the book is that the men and women of the Services of Supply provided the margin that led to victory.

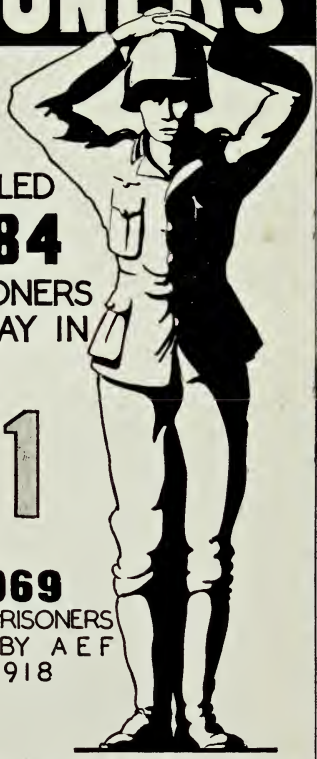
Members of the Services of Supply ranged from engineers and doctors to transportation and military police, to soldiers over ordnance and chemical warfare. Billy Plunkett Barstow, while serving stateside in the Women's Air Corp, fulfilled some of these duties. At times she was a driver, but mostly she was in charge of disseminating current information to the soldiers on her base.

There were "thousands of men doing their duty wherever they happened to be, in defiance both of danger and exhaustion." In fact, on D-Day approximately 1/3 of the troops involved were members of the Services of Supply. Is it possible to discern who contributed the most to victory? This volume solves the dilemma:

It takes nothing away from the glory of the Normandy assault troops to say that their bravery would have been in vain if the SOS had not been right along with them, furnishing supplies until success was assured.

Likewise, it takes nothing away from the accomplishment of the high-level executives of the Services of Supply to say that their work would have been futile but for the men who carried out the humbler tasks — men whose anonymous and often unrequited heroism was one of the highlights of the war.

PRISONERS



MILITARY
POLICE HANDLED
3,239,484
GERMAN PRISONERS
UP TO V-E DAY IN
E.T.O.

65 to 1

only
49,969
GERMAN PRISONERS
HANDLED BY A E F
IN 1918

MORE GERMANS, "SUPERMEN", YIELDED TO PLAIN AMERICANS THAN THERE WERE AMERICANS IN E.T.O. ON V-E DAY.

V DAY
OTOS SEEBERGER ET
MARIE-FRANCE

PLEASE RETURN

Compiled by Jacques Kim, *The Paris I Saw* was created because of questions that an American friend asked about Paris. Kim relates:

I have gathered here for you what seems to me most likely to recall your own memories of our town.

It is not a history book, not a guide to architecture. I simply asked a few of our best photographers to accompany us on the walks we made together, and put down for you the different aspects of the city we love so deeply.

Raymond-Laurent wrote the introduction where another purpose for the book is easily discerned:

However brief your stay in Paris, however few your contacts with those who live there, you have surely felt our city's charms. You will want to come back later, as tourists this time, with your bride.

And the Parisians will recognize, among you the civilians you will have become, the fine soldiers you are today — who brought us liberty in the folds of their star spangled banners, in the rumble of their tanks and the deafening thunder of their wings.

And we will be happy to greet you as our partners of yesterday, our Allies of today, our friends forever.

Is *The Paris I Saw* for a beloved friend and his comrades? Is it a plea for tourism in the future? Is it flattery pure and simple? Perhaps a little of all three.

JAPAN CONQUERS THE PHILIPPINES

For the Japanese, 1942 was a very good year. As they put it, they chased the "black cloud" from [the Philippines] and once more the "Emerald of the Pacific" was able to sparkle. The Japanese recorded it this way:

The might of the Japanese Army was unfolded in a victory parade. The greatest event of the century was felt beyond the shores of Manila Bay and extended to the whole of Asia. Marking the beginning of a new era the Philippines, overnight, became a member of his Majesties' Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This was realized after 300 years of Spanish rule and 40 years under the yoke of the Americans.

The 1942 Philippine yearbook celebrated the Japanese conquest of the Philippines in the year 1942. The captions accompanying the photos give a glimpse of Japanese party line.

The reconstruction of bridges, following their destruction by the retreating enemy, was spectacular. That is why words cannot describe the hardships suffered by the Japanese Army in pursuit of the enemy. However there was nothing that could obstruct the indomitable spirit of our forces.

An interesting aspect of the captions is that some were written in poetry. One example is "Sweat."

No roads, no bridges
Deep in the mountains
Our troops plod wearily
Through a furnace wind.
There is no food.
Our bellies must be filled
With water.
Drops of sweat roll out
From under our burning helmets.

1. - Au temps merveilleux des jouets vivants
2. - Au temps où vivait le bon Baby l'oiseau poète se désaltère dans le ruisseau d'un vieux pot
3. - Au temps où la construction est aussi sérieuse. Rien moins qu'amener le printemps du pays
4. - Au temps où dans de modestes demeures chacun pouvait jouer son modeste jouet
5. - Au temps où les chaises hantaient forêts de mousse l'exemple de l'ouvrière et où le pouvoir (divorce) digérait mon Bécassine quotidien en trouvant un zéro après mon travail
MON PROGRAMME POUR TOUT
6. - Au temps des parfaites amours où rien, sinon le mal ne se peut mettre parfaites et si heureuses que quelques-unes des idées que se dit le jeune amoureux ne dépassent pas les plus sublimes imaginations
7. - Au temps où l'Immaginaire que le retrouve des mouvement retour de la fête mouvement ne chassez monde toutes à la gare restaurant qui donne un particulier est en tenant à une distance respectueuse des grilles de nous gendarme
8. - Il produisit que les plus efficaces jouons au jouets le mécanisme de coulisse car les nuage usions toujours des coulisses pour le pouvoir principaux et ses pouvoirs
4. - Au temps où les pouvoirs se servent de la coulisse pour les [illegible] leguer nos ancêtres notre jeunesse de d'un [illegible] personnalité une mer de jouets [illegible] le cadeau du pays
8. - Au temps où la belle saison commence chaque année une série de nouveaux jeux complémentaires où se jouent sous les parties [illegible] aux nuages jeux complémentaires où se jouent sous les parties [illegible] aux nuages jeux [illegible] notre grand-mère qui [illegible] de cette notre que a et dessous plus sous notre grand-mère qui [illegible] de cette

BEDTIME STORY

La Bete est Morte! La Guerre Mondiale Chez les Animaux, was written by Victor Dancette and Jacques Zimmerman and illustrated by Calvo. The first of a two volume set published after World War II, this children's book details a grandfather's account of how he lost his leg in the war. Animals represent the warring nations: the French were rabbits, Germans naturally were wolves with Hitler being the head wolf, Great Britain was a bulldog, Italy was a hyena in wolf's clothing, and bison represented the United States. Those familiar with these animals were able to discern increased meaning in the tale told by the grandfather rabbit.

Talking about the occupation of France by the Germans, or the rabbits by the wolves, the grandfather rabbit recounts:

It was then when everything broke down around us, when all was lost, when everything seemed finished, that we felt rise within us the invincible belief in the destiny of our country. Everything, however, seemed to contribute to our enslavement and our disappearance. One and a half million of our own were taken into slavery. Our entire land was defiled by the Barbarians. We could do nothing but submit ourselves to this brutal force that had struck us, but we felt our souls reborn from the ashes, and already we felt we could sustain everything, to suffer all so that one day we could live again in our beautiful motherland. I know some, among the most proud, who fell to their knees on this ground that they were going to leave as exiles and their lips rediscovered the prayers of their childhood imploring the God they had neglected for years.

SPECIAL ORDERS

After the United States forces successfully invaded Germany, General Omar Bradley issued a pocket-size leaflet giving Special Orders for German-American Relations. The leaflet begins with:

1. *To Remember Always that Germany, though conquered, is still a dangerous enemy nation.*

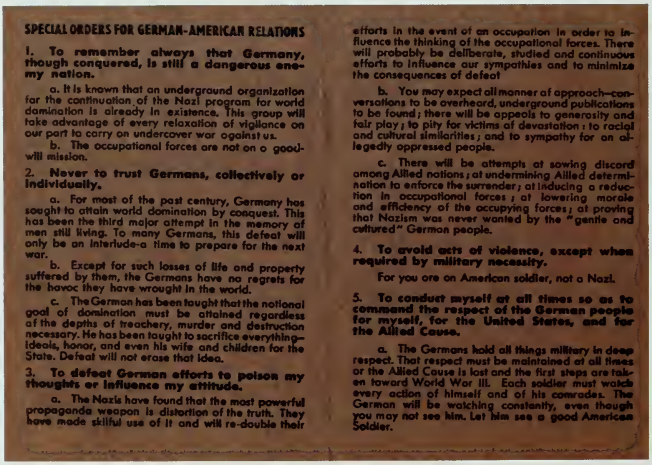
Continues with:

4. *To Avoid acts of violence, except when required by military necessity. For you are an American soldier, not a Nazi.*

Concludes with:

7. *To be fair but firm with Germans.*

These "special battle orders" were distributed "to guide" soldiers so that they might easily discern the course of action that they should take with the Germans.



SPECIAL ORDERS FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

1. To remember always that Germany, though conquered, is still a dangerous enemy nation.

a. It is known that an underground organization for the continuation of the Nazi program for world domination is already in existence. This group will take advantage of every relaxation of vigilance on our part to carry on undercover war against us.

b. The occupational forces are not on a good-will mission.

2. Never to trust Germans, collectively or individually.

a. For most of the past century, Germany has sought to attain world domination by conquest. This has been the third major attempt in the memory of men still living. To many Germans, this defeat will only be an interlude—a time to prepare for the next war.

b. Except for such losses of life and property suffered by them, the Germans have no regrets for the havoc they have wrought in the world.

c. The German has been taught that the national goal of domination must be attained regardless of the depths of treachery, murder and destruction necessary. He has been taught to sacrifice everything—ideals, honor, and even his wife and children for the State. Defeat will not erase that idea.

3. To defeat German efforts to poison my thoughts or influence my attitude.

a. The Nazis have found that the most powerful propaganda weapon is distortion of the truth. They have made skilful use of it and will re-double their efforts in the event of an occupation in order to influence the thinking of the occupational forces. There will probably be deliberate, studied and continuous efforts to influence our sympathies and to minimize the consequences of defeat

b. You may expect all manner of approach—conversations to be overheard, underground publications to be found; there will be appeals to generosity and fair play; to pity for victims of devastation; to racial and cultural similarities; and to sympathy for an allegedly oppressed people.

c. There will be attempts at sowing discord among Allied nations; at undermining Allied determination to enforce the surrender; at inducing a reduction in occupational forces; at lowering morale and efficiency of the occupying forces; at proving that Nazism was never wanted by the "gentle and cultured" German people.

4. To avoid acts of violence, except when required by military necessity.

For you are an American soldier, not a Nazi.

5. To conduct myself at all times so as to command the respect of the German people for myself, for the United States, and for the Allied Cause.

a. The Germans hold all things military in deep respect. That respect must be maintained at all times or the Allied Cause is lost and the first steps are taken toward World War III. Each soldier must watch every action of himself and of his comrades. The German will be watching constantly, even though you may not see him. Let him see a good American Soldier.

SACRIFICE

I have seen your sacrifices.
– Doctrine and Covenants 132:50

516
Doug
'44

GIFTS

The young men and women that went to war brought with them a variety of talents, training and abilities. They were willing to sacrifice. They left behind promising careers as doctors, nurses, lawyers, entertainers, and artists. But often they were able to find very direct ways — like doctors and nurses — to use their training. Others, like Doug Cahoon, found unofficial outlets for their talents.

A naval lieutenant stationed in the South Pacific, Douglas Cahoon received training at the L.A. Art Center School before World War II. His artistic expression was used informally to document the battles that took place around him. His artwork was popular on board the *USS Essex*, the aircraft carrier where he was stationed. Several of his paintings were put on display there. In 1999 a selection of Cahoon's paintings appeared in the *Naval History* magazine.

BATTLE

Power exudes from Doug Cahoon's paintings. It was, however, in his letters to his bride, that stark vulnerability was presented. Like many in the armed services, Cahoon was married shortly before deployment. It was a great sacrifice for both of them to be apart at this important time in their marriage. On December 24, 1944, Cahoon wrote the following letter:

My dearest darling:

Tonight was one of the nights I wanted to be with you . . .because it is our first year of marriage. I wanted to be with you to make you laugh, and have it be the happiest Christmas so far in our lives. But I'm not with you, Darling. We are apart at the time of our marriage that we should be together. I hope that when our kids get married they will be able to be together; where we were apart – Hmm, gotta quit looking into the future so much! This war has taken a lot apart for a while, and some forever. Yet, in a way it brought us together. The fact that I have you, Twig, will make this Christmas an awful lot better than last Christmas for me… I wish there was some new way of telling you how much you mean to me, Darling. Since we've been apart it has grown a lot deeper and more wonderful. This last couple of weeks I've noticed it more than usual. I know with all my heart, Darling, that our love will endure all. You are the ideal I've looked for in every respect. Someday we will be together again, and I can tell you and prove to you my love and devotion. Till then, chin-up, my darling.

A few days before Cahoon's death on March 1, 1945, he wrote:

I miss you so much, but I know that isn't going to get me home any sooner, so I'm just waiting and loving you more each day. Good night, Angel.
Forever yours, Doug

Lieutenant Cahoon was killed in a strafing run over the Naha, Okinawa airfield. It was scheduled to be his last mission before being discharged and sent home.

Doug
1944

Doug '43

A
6439

C5
MORMON MUSTANG

AIRBORNE

B-17, THE FLYING FORTRESS

The first B-17's entered combat as part of the British Royal Air Force in 1940. Quickly, many defects became obvious. Most of these had to do with the problems associated with high altitude — machine guns freezing, difficulties with the engines and several dangerous blind spots. Newer designs for the B-17 emerged throughout the war utilizing the valuable feedback from combat pilots and their crews. In 1942, the U.S. Eighth Air Force began an unprecedented two year daylight bombing campaign against the German forces in Europe using the B-17. Its unusual design and features allowed the B-17 to sustain incredible amounts of damage and still remain in the air. As a result, it received the nickname "Flying Fortress."

The B-17 "Flying Fortress" was 75 feet long with a wingspan over 100 feet and stood 19 feet tall. It could carry 6,000 pounds of bombs and required a crew of 10. By the end of the war, 12,731 B-17's had been produced, with a peak production of 16 per day at the height of the war.

THE MORMON MUSTANG

A devout Mormon, Lt. Roland Wright looked forward to piloting a P-51 Mustang. He also looked forward to naming it *Mormon Mustang*. In fact he liked the name so much that he used it three times.

On January 20, 1945, Lt. Wright shot down a German ME 262. Low on fuel, it was necessary for Wright to land at a German airbase. At that point he did not know if the base was occupied by Germany or the Allies. Fortunately, five days earlier the French had occupied the airfield. Wright received the Distinguished Flying Cross for his deed that day.

MERVYN S. BENNION

On June 21, 1941, Captain Mervyn Sharp Bennion, a naval officer with 35 years of experience, was given command of the *USS West Virginia* at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. On the morning of December 7, 1941 bombers and torpedo planes began attacking the *West Virginia*. Fragments from a nearby ship hit Bennion in the abdomen within the first moments of the attack. Corpsmen applied a simple dressing on Bennion. Then he sent them to attend to the other injured sailors. Undeterred by his wounds, Bennion continued to issue orders for the torpedoed battleship from the bridge of the ship.

When the second wave of the Japanese attack began, Captain Bennion's officers tried to remove him from the bridge, but he resolutely refused to leave or yield his responsibilities of command. Thirty minutes later, a fire broke out on the *West Virginia* below the flag bridge, making the escape of Captain Bennion and two others difficult. With great determination, officers tied him to a ladder and lifted him out.

With difficulty they carried him, unconscious, up to the navigation bridge to a corner that was free from smoke. Bennion told them to leave and to save themselves if it were possible. The *USS West Virginia* sank the following morning. After the ship cooled off, Captain Bennion's body was removed. The place where he lay had not been touched by fire.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mervyn S. Bennion

Washington Chapel
Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints
16th and Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1942, 7 P. M.

MEDAL OF HONOR

The Medal of Honor had its origins in purple cloth hearts designed by General George Washington as the first medal to honor the courageous actions of soldiers. While only three of Washington's Badges of Military Merit were given, they set precedence in honoring the heroic and gallant acts of individuals in the military. In 1861 President Abraham Lincoln signed into law a provision for a Navy medal of valor "to be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and Marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry and other seamanlike qualities during the present war." By 1862, the Army had also received congressional approval for the creation of a medal of honor to award its soldiers.

Since the Civil War, over 3000 Medals of Honor have been presented to those who, "in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish [themselves] conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of [their] life above and beyond the call of duty." It is the only military award presented by Congress and the only medal allowed to be worn from a ribbon around the neck.

REVERENCE

A devout Latter-day Saint, Mervyn Bennion was preparing to attend church services when the first bombs hit the *USS West Virginia*. Bennion's triple combination, consisting of the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and Pearl of Great Price, and his volume of *Jesus the Christ* by James Talmage, sustained some damage. But they survived the awful events of December 7, 1941 and were returned to his widow, Louise Clark Bennion.

LIBERTY

Let us preserve our liberty.

– Alma 46:24

DER FÜHRER

LOSS OF LIBERTY

Bruce Radcliffe was serving a mission in Argentina during the outbreak of World War II. While preparing to return home at the conclusion of his service, he was informed that the military was drafting him and another missionary as intelligence agents to be stationed in Argentina. Radcliffe served in that capacity for several months before being reassigned to Berlin with the Military Governor's office.

While in Berlin, Radcliffe visited the bunker where Hitler and Eva Braun had committed suicide and were burned. Radcliffe's sergeant allowed him to take this one piece of stationary as a souvenir. Stationery like this would have been used by the Führer during the final months of the war.

Hitler's writings, beginning with *Mein Kampf* and ending with desperate pleas in the last days of his life, led to the loss and hardship of not only the Jews and Allied Prisoners of War, but the German people as well.

BRAVERY

Medals are awarded for differing levels of service and valor. The stories behind these medals speak of acts of tremendous bravery.

Loyal to his alma mater, Colonel Walter T. Stewart named his plane "Utah Man." Colonel Stewart flew over 30 missions in World War II. As part of his action, he participated in the dangerous air raids over Ploesti. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross which is bestowed for exceptional heroism. The medal is ranked second behind the Medal of Honor. In addition, Colonel Stewart received the Silver Star for heroic acts.

Another recipient of the Silver Star was Lieutenant Wilford A. Fischer. The medal was awarded for gallantry and intrepidity in action on Saipan. Braving enemy fire during a hostile counterattack, Fischer advanced into Japanese territory until he could determine the location of the enemy. Then he directed two destroyers into a position where they could fire upon the enemy. This action saved many of his comrades.

Don A. Taylor was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic conduct against the enemy. He served aboard the *USS Block Island* and was involved in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Ultimately, his ship was lost. Taylor bravely swam for a long period before he was rescued.

TRIUMPH

On December 31, 1941, Clarence Bramley was one of the troops pushed toward the Bataan Peninsula under the direction of General MacArthur. On 8 April 1942, General Edward King surrendered to the Japanese. Faced with prisoners out numbering the Japanese soldiers, human life seemed cheap to the conquerors and they perpetrated severe war crimes.

During what was to become known as the Bataan Death March, Bramley suffered with malaria. He built bridges and airstrips, surviving on minimal amounts of food and water. Another perilous moment occurred when a man in Bramley's group escaped. The Japanese had a rule that for every soldier who escaped, ten would lose their lives. Prisoners of War were given numbers and five men on either side of the number of the man that escaped were put to death. For about two weeks his group was kept inside their tent waiting for what appeared to be the inevitable. Bramley recounts:

After about two weeks we were lined up, and we figured, "This is it." The Japanese sergeant said that he had talked to his superiors and convinced them that we had done such a good job on the bridge, they weren't going to shoot us. So they didn't.

Because of his complexion, he earned the nickname "Rosie." While others did fine with the minimal clothing provided by the Japanese because of the warm weather, Bramley kept repairing his uniform so that he could use it to protect his skin. Because of this, the Americans recommended him to the Japanese as a tailor. After suffering through the march and a brutal 3 year internment in the Philippines, Bramley was transported to Japan in January 1945 and spent the remainder of the war as a POW.

Bramley discusses the construction at the end of the war of the United States Flag shown here:

About four or five guys and I one day decided we needed a flag. We went down to the tailor shop, and they cut out the Stars and Stripes. I sewed

them together to make the flag. We worked all night on it and took it out to reveille in the morning. Of course, the guys could see it, but the officers couldn't because they were facing the guys. When we had the flag salute, the officers turned around like they usually did, but there was a flag. It was quite a great experience. It was a special opportunity for me, then, to sew it.

After that, we were gonna run it up the barracks; in fact we put it up, but they asked us to take it down because some final paper hadn't been signed or something. We didn't fly it. We had it there and used it, but we didn't fly it for a couple of days. A couple of the British guys got together, came down to the tailor shop, and cut out their flag. I sewed it together. But there was also a couple or three Javanese fellas then that also made a flag — a Dutch flag.

We flew those flags over there the couple three weeks we were there. That was pretty early — maybe in the first six days. Because as soon as the B-29s were droppin', and there were these red, white, and blue flags, that's when we kind of got the idea that we needed a flag. I ended up with it, because when we left the camp, Captain Davis kind of wanted it, but all the guys said, "Hey, that's Rosie's flag," and he gave it to me. That's why I have it.

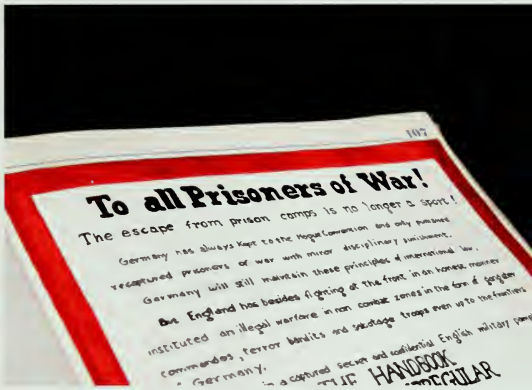
A WARTIME LOG

PRISONER OF WAR

Lieutenant Harold "Hal" Gunn, co-pilot of a B-17 "Flying Fortress," became a prisoner of war after being shot down during his 11th mission over Germany in June 1943. After being interrogated in Frankfurt and left in solitary confinement for five days, Gunn was moved to Stalag Luft III located in occupied Poland. For the next 22 months, Gunn spent most of his time as a POW at Stalag Luft III. However, he eventually participated in the forced march to Stalag VII-A near Moosburg, Germany.

During his time in the camps, Gunn attended LDS meetings and activities in a makeshift group set up by the servicemen. Gunn found that the church provided a stabilizing influence for him in the camp. It allowed him to utilize his priesthood and to engage in other activities that helped him to remain devout even within the confines of a German POW camp.

The president of the group asked Gunn to head a committee creating a book of remembrance documenting their experiences in the camp. Gunn received this calling because of his artistic ability and, maybe a more crucial factor, a log book that he acquired from a YMCA parcel. Log books were rare because very few were delivered. Gunn won his by drawing lots for it with several other men. Others who received them wrote in them as journals. Gunn's artistic and somewhat whimsical depictions of life in the prison camp make his account powerful.

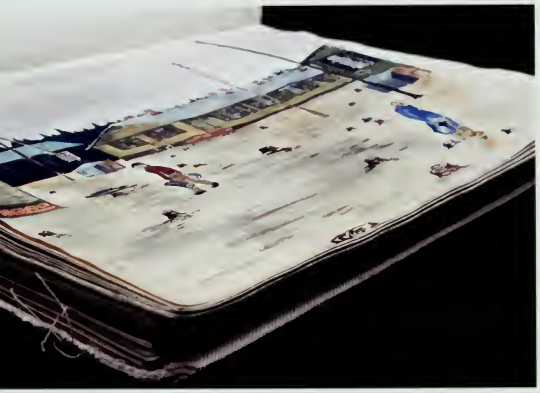


The following is the last entry in Gunn's logbook:

Account of the Liberation of the POW Camp at Moosburg, Germany
Lt. Harold W. Gunn, POW #1613
(Later transcribed by Gary L. Moncur)

Sunday—April 29, 1945 10:04

The time we have been waiting long for has finally come. I am trying to record the events while sitting in rather cramped quarters in our barracks kitchen, the only place with brick walls. Bullets are flying the chatter of machine gun fire and spasmodic rifle reports, punctuated by the heavy explosions of large guns makes a fitting background for our long anticipated liberation. The "Goons" are making a last stand at our gates. Rumors are flying as thick as the bullets. Two men have been victims of stray bullets. The whole camp has been taken in by the rumors. Inadequate causes and long stored up feelings makes the moment a dramatic one. Low flying Mustangs and Thunderbolts have been doing their bit to make it a "good show." Tanks have been sighted on the hill close by and are believed to be ours. Many "Kriegies" are eating what we hope to be our last "Kriegie" meal behind barbed wires. A heavy explosion just brought down a spray of plaster from the ceiling and walls. Air Force officers are receiving a lasting impression of a ground battle and feeling very much out of place.



I am now crouched in the abort where many Kriegies have taken shelter. The steady hum of excited conversation reflects the pitch of the moment.

"FOR YOU

THE WAR IS OVER"

We are all nervous, but our morale is very high. There is no sign of panic. Smiles are worn by all, and in spite of the apparent danger, we all agree that it is a "good show." A direct hit in Mooseburg, the nearest town, sent up a cloud of smoke.

The heavy traffic from barracks to abort shows that nature will have her way, even under these conditions. Even Kriegie burners are going full blast. Food is still an important item. We are all determined to eat. A Kriegie has tasted hunger and does not find it to his liking.

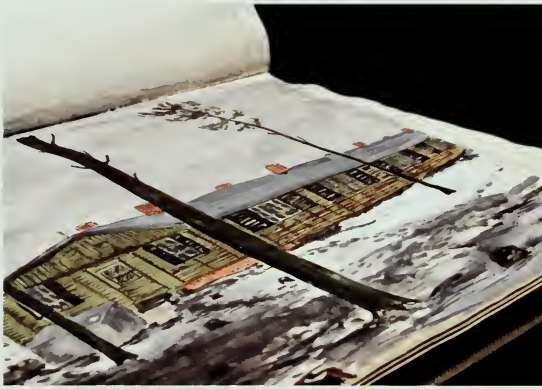
I am now standing in the sunshine at the corner of our block. Many are now outside watching the show. Our camp guards have made us go to the slit trenches. Too many have been injured. Those in the tents are very vulnerable to flying bullets.

The "Goons" are firing from a visible church steeple in Moosburg, a good reason for damaged cathedrals that we read so much about in German propaganda. We Kriegies have been under the German heel too long to be fooled by their propaganda and feel much sympathy for them at this time.

Most of the fire has been moved south into the town, but this slit trench is still a comfortable place to be. We jump up occasionally for a quick look, then back into the trench when close fire increases.

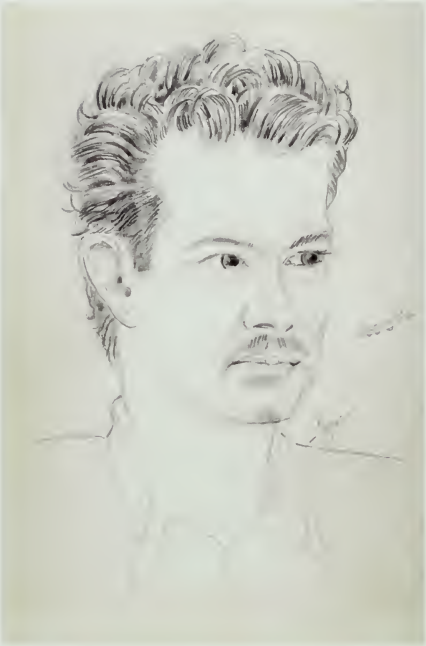
Until additional excitement arises, I will close this erratic account and enjoy the show.

Capt. Daniels was hit in the stomach by a 30 caliber bullet. His injury was slight thanks to an iron bar on the dispensary window.

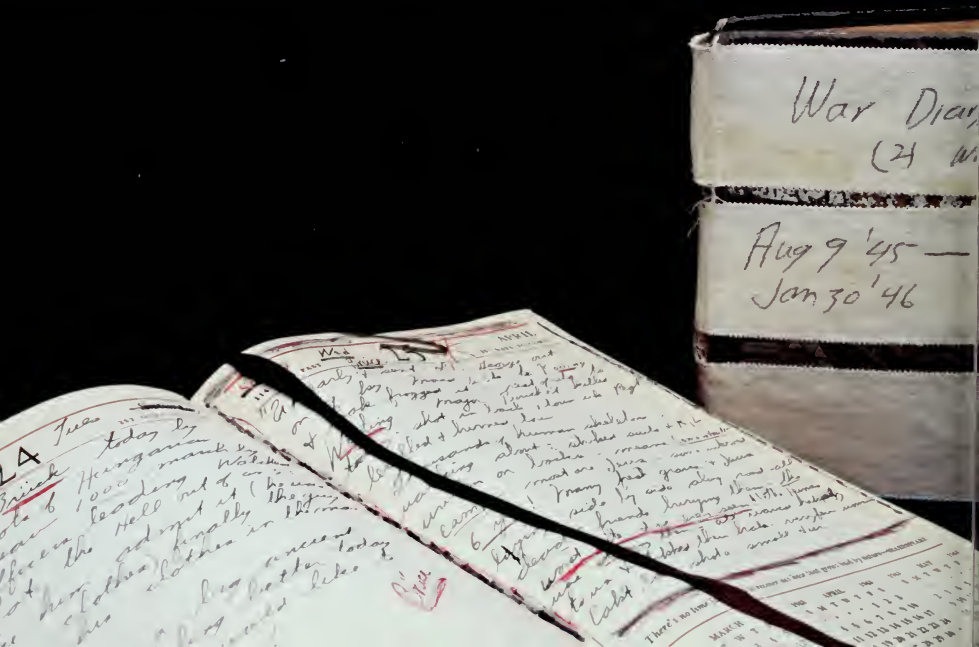


The American flag went up over Moosburg at 12:15 and our camp hoisted the same at 13:05—a truly wonderful sight!!

At 1:45 2 jeeps and a tank rolled into camp, barely recognizable because of the men clustered upon them. They received a deafening ovation. This account was begun by P.O.W. 1613, but is being finished by Lt. Harold W. Gunn, U.S.A.A.F



"OUTSIDE THE WIRE" WITH BOOKS


War Diary
(2) W
Aug 9 '45 —
Jan 30 '46

LIBERATION

Dr. Wallace E. Hess was one of the doctors who participated in the liberation of the Jewish Concentration Camps. According to his journals, it is likely that Flossenburg was one of the camps he went into. Flossenburg was established in 1938 and over 111,000 prisoners were housed there during the war. Around 73,000 did not make it out alive.

Dr. Hess wrote of his experiences:

Thousands of human skeletons walking about with striped suits and "K/L" written on backs — means Concentration Camp — most are Jews — some interred 6 years! Many fresh grave and Jews laying side by side along road — all dead with friends burying them — the worst site I've ever seen!! The Heines were starving them — all waved happily to us and tipped their hats — very few women.

SURRENDER

These items were confiscated from Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita at the end of the war. General Yamashita was tried for war crimes and eventually executed.

THANKSGIVING

Worship God, in whatsoever place you may be in, in spirit and in truth; and that ye live in thanksgiving daily.

– Alma 34:38

J.B. Wallace
Tail Gunner
Edward J. Ewald
Detroit Mich.
Pilot
Richard A.
Bombardier

GRATITUDE

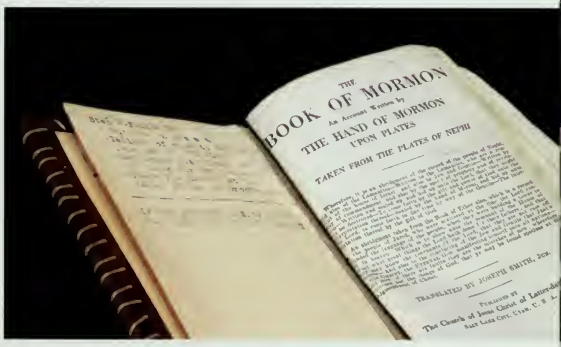
In early 1943, the pocket-size LDS serviceman's edition of the Book of Mormon was released. Many benefited from this easy access to the Book of Mormon, among them was Boyd K. Packer. Voracious reading of the Book of Mormon influenced his life during and after the war. Speaking at a February 2003 Church Educational System fireside, President Packer talked of his war experiences and his gratitude for the Book of Mormon.

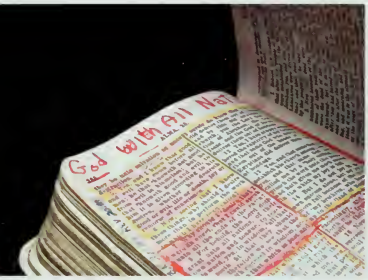
While in training camp, Packer began the habit of reading the Book of Mormon during downtime or waiting his turn in a line. *I was in the military — had not been on a mission, had not had any college, and often was alone. We often are alone, all of us, in our lives. I became a product of the Book of Mormon.* Constantly with him, his Book of Mormon bears the marks of diligent study evidenced by bold and colorful markings throughout its pages.

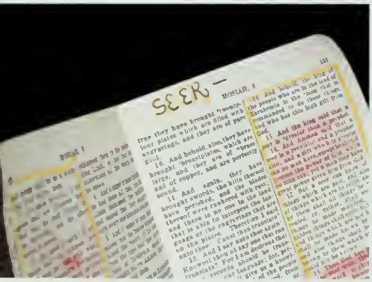
I have here a small, serviceman's copy of the Book of Mormon. It is bound in leather, real leather. I picked up an old leather pilot's flight jacket in the wreckage of our headquarters on the little island of Ie Sima in the Ryukyu Islands. It was wet, and the building was torn all to pieces. Everything on the island was destroyed by a hurricane. I rescued the old leather pilot's jacket from the wreckage.

The cover of my Book of Mormon was getting very torn, so I gave it a leather cover, genuine leather. I sewed it on myself. The bindings I took from the strings of a parachute that likewise had been ruined."

His careful care of his Book of Mormon indicates his gratitude for a prized possession. When Packer came to the end of the Book of Mormon, he







heavily marked Moroni's promise. One evening he had a strong desire to know if the Book of Mormon was true.

It was a clear night. After some moments I determined to ask; to really ask for some consolation, some indication to strengthen me. I wanted a testimony. I had studied the scriptures; we had tried to teach one another. I had tried to perfect myself according to the meager knowledge I had. I felt a compelling inward need for some spiritual consolation.

Then I knelt to pray. Almost mid-sentence it happened. I could not describe to you what happened if I were determined to do so — and I am not! It was, as Brother McConkie often said, "Beyond my power of expression." I knew it to be a very private, a very individual, manifestation. At last I knew! I knew for a certainty. (Quoted in *Boyd K. Packer: A Watchman on the Tower*, 60).

Following V-J Day, Boyd K. Packer was stationed in Osaka, Japan. His biographer, Lucile C. Tate, in *Boyd K. Packer: A Watchman on the Tower* writes the following:

As [Packer] filled new flight assignments he became acquainted with an educated Japanese gentleman, Tatsui Sato, a Christian, who had been taught the gospel by Ray Hanks and C. Elliott Richards. Both Tatsui and his wife, Chio, knew that what these men had taught them was true, and shortly after Boyd's arrival in Osaka they accepted the challenge to be baptized. A spirit of kinship immediately existed between Boyd and this man's family. Boyd felt the potential of Tatsui in service to the Church.

ARE YOU READY TO DIE?

CH. 5. 20

ye make our Creator a liar from
the beginning, or suppose that he
is a liar from the beginning, ye
cannot suppose that such can
have place in the kingdom of
heaven; but they shall be cast
out for they are the [22]children of
the kingdom of the devil.
26. And now behold, I say unto
you, my brethren, if ye have ex-
perienced a change of heart, and
if ye have felt to sing the song of
redeeming love, I would ask, can
ye feel so now?
27. Have ye walked, keeping
yourselves blameless before God?
Could ye say, if ye were called to
die at this time, within your-
selves, that ye have been suff-
iently humble? That your gar-
ments have been washed and
made white through the [23]blood
of Christ, who will come to redeem
his people from their sins?
Behold, are ye stripped of
pride? I say unto you, if ye are
not prepared to meet
the kingdom
at hand, and
eternal life
32. Yea, even we unto all ye
workers of iniquity; repent, re-
pent, for the Lord God hath
spoken it!
33. Behold, he sendeth an in-
vitation unto all men, for the
arms of mercy are extended
towards them, and he saith, Re-
pent, and I will receive you. Re-
34. Yea, he saith, Come unto
me and ye shall partake of the
[24]fruit of the tree of life; yea, ye
shall eat and drink of the bread
and the waters of life freely.
35. Yea, come unto me and
bring forth works of righteous-
ness and [25]ye shall not be hewn
down and cast into the fire.
36. For behold, the day
hand that whosoever
forth not good fruit,
ever doeth not
righteousness, shall be hewn
cause to w
37. O
ye th

The Satos' young son, Yasuo, told his father that Boyd would some day be a great man in the Church.

The Satos' baptisms — the first in Japan since 1924, when the Japanese mission was closed — took place 7 July 1946, after the morning session of conference. About 150 LDS servicemen and a few Japanese people came fasting to the meeting. At its close they went out from the city of Osaka to Kansagakwin University, which had been largely destroyed by bombs. There stood what was left of a once-beautiful swimming pool and enough bathhouses intact for the participants to change into white clothing.

After a poolside service Elliott Richards baptized Tatsui and Boyd baptized Chio. From that time the Satos always called Elliott and Boyd their sons.

Tatsui Sato, that choice convert to the Church, was later to retranslate the Book of Mormon into Japanese (65-66)

The Satos felt great gratitude and thanksgiving for this young, righteous man who was "a product of the Book of Mormon."

CHAPEL

In 1944 some of the LDS servicemen stationed at Decimomannu and Trunconi, Sardinia began regularly meeting together and holding worship services inside a chaplain's tent. At these meetings they began making plans to construct a small meeting house that would be more suitable for worship and would accommodate more servicemen.

Upon completion of the chapel, an invitation was extended to LDS chaplain, Eldin Ricks, to travel from mainland Italy to Sardinia and dedicate the chapel. On April 2, 1944, Chaplain Ricks dedicated the chapel. The Acme Press Agency declared the chapel "probably the only Mormon gathering place in this theater of operation." The chapel received attention within the LDS community as well, when *The Instructor* featured an article and picture of the chapel in their June 1944 issue.

Unfortunately, the chapel was abandoned after only five months of use. During those five months, it is reported that the building was often filled to capacity with approximately 25 servicemen worshipping inside. Changing weather and other circumstances contributed to the building's abandonment. Today, the chapel's location is covered by a four-lane road leading to the entrance of a NATO base located in Decimomannu.

ACME PHOTO

The Church News
L.D.S. Service Men's Edition
No. 6
Oct. 15, 1944
Published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Salt Lake City, Utah
THE GLORY OF CHASTITY
Excerpt from conference address given Oct. 6, 1944
By President Heber J. Grant
In this critical time I pray for the youth of this generation and for all those who labor for and with them. Their lives are beset by many temptations and evils and designs by those whom the Lord has chosen to refer to as "conspiring men." I pray that those who are at home and those who are away in the armed forces and elsewhere will be kept from evil in all its forms by the prayers
The Church News
L.D.S. Service Men's Edition
No. 4
Published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Salt Lake City, Utah
JOIN AN L. D. S. GROUP IN CAMP
The Church News
L.D.S. Service Men's Edition
Published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE AT
President Heber J. Grant, 87-year-old
Over fifty thousand of the young men of
5th

LATTER-DAY SAINTS

In 1942, the General Latter-day Saint Servicemen's Committee was organized with Elder Harold B. Lee as chairman and Hugh B. Brown as servicemen's coordinator. The committee instituted a variety of programs and materials for Church members serving in the military.

As part of their efforts to make church materials available to those serving in the military, the First Presidency issued small and convenient pamphlets. Contained within one pamphlet was an address given by President David O. McKay in April 1942. While the message addresses parents, youth, and missionaries, it also exhorts men in the service to "live clean, keep the commandments of the Lord, [and] pray to Him." Following the publication of these pamphlets, other church materials were also printed in smaller sizes for the soldiers' convenience.

In early 1944 the First Presidency authorized the publication of miniature *Church News* editions small enough to fit in a first class envelope. Due to their size, these editions could be sent with regular letters from family and avoid delays resulting from the regulations on parcels larger than letter size. Purposes of the military editions were to provide inspirational materials, vital messages from church leaders, answers to gospel questions, and a report of news within the church. LDS soldiers were also given an address to which they could send questions pertaining to doctrines and activities of the Church that would be answered in the Church News. The arrival of these materials was a time of thanksgiving.

ANNOTATED EXHIBITION LIST

PARKERSBURG

A DAY OF INFAMY

Japan's Declaration of War on the United States and Great Britain. December 1, 1941. Condemned for its' aggression in China, Japan joined the Axis powers in 1940. On December 1, 1941, Emperor Hirohito of Japan signed a "Declaration of War" against the United States and the British Empire. 1

Memorial Service Program for Mervyn S. Bennion. February 15, 1942. On December 7, 1941, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. Mortally wounded by shrapnel from a nearby ship, Captain Bennion refused aid as long as there were other men requiring it. He also insisted that he remain on the bridge of his ship, the *USS West Virginia*. His firmness in continuing to issue commands resulted in his being posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. 2

Medal of Honor. Since the Civil War, over 3000 Medals of Honor have been presented to those who "in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish [themselves] conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of [their] life above and beyond the call of duty." It is the only military award presented by Congress and the only medal allowed to be worn from a ribbon around the neck. Mervyn S. Bennion was one of the first Americans to receive it during World War II. 3

Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and Pearl of Great Price. Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1920. 4

Talmage, James E. *Jesus the Christ: A Study of the Messiah and His Mission According to Holy Scriptures both Ancient and Modern*. Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1928. Meryvn Bennion's one volume copy of the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and Pearl of Great Price, as well as *Jesus the Christ* by James E. Talmage, sustained some damage. But they survived the catastrophic events of December 7, 1941 and were returned to his widow, Louise Clark Bennion. 5

***Honolulu Star*. Extra Edition. December 7, 1941.** Headline declares: War. Paper reports on bombing of Pearl Harbor. 6

VIEWS OF THE WAR – EUROPE

7 **Special Orders for German-American Relations.** Signed by Lieutenant General Omar Bradley, this U. S. Army pamphlet discusses German occupation and expectations for American conduct toward the German people.

8 *American Enterprise in Europe: The Role of the SOS in the Defeat of Germany.* **Paris: Chief Information and Education Division, 1945.** Recounts the deeds of the U.S. Services of Supply (SOS). Members of the Services of Supply ranged from engineers and doctors to transportation and military police, to soldiers over ordnance and chemical warfare. There were "thousands of men doing their duty wherever they happened to be, in defiance both of danger and exhaustion."

9 **Kim, Jacques.** *The Paris I Saw.* **Paris: Atra Press, 1945.** The book was published by the French in 1945. The editors describe the book "as a photographic record of the mental pictures you carried away with you, that you may find them again, clear and true when you get home."

10 **Leaflet, Propaganda.** Typical of propaganda distributed to U.S. soldiers. This leaflet urges soldiers to return home to their sweethearts to escape sure and painful death.

11 **Stationery. Adolf Hitler. Circa 1945.** Bruce Radcliffe was serving a LDS mission in Argentina during the outbreak of World War II. While preparing to return home at the conclusion of his mission, he was informed that he had been called into military service as an intelligence agent in Argentina. Several months later, he was reassigned to the Military Governor's office in Berlin. As part of his duties, Radcliffe visited the bunker where Hitler and Eva Braun had committed suicide. Reserved for Hitler's personal use, this stationery was used during the final months of the war. His sergeant allowed him to take this piece as a souvenir.

12 **Hitler, Adolf.** *Mein Kampf* [*My Struggle*]. **Complete edition. Munich: Fr. Eher Nachf., 1945.** Written in prison, *Mein Kampf* was published in two volumes in 1925 and 1926. The book is a combined autobiography and political outline of Hitler and his ambitions coupled with his moral philosophies on Judaism, Communism and Capitalism. Since the end of WWII, it has been illegal to publish or sell *Mein Kampf* in Germany. A U.S. soldier brought this German copy home as a souvenir.

Nazi Hitler Youth armband. Typical of armbands distributed to young men of the Hitler Youth organization during training.

Dancette, Victor and Jacques Zimmerman. Illustrations by Calvo. ***La Bete est Morte! La Guerre Mondiale Chez les Animaux.*** **Paris: 1945.** Translated the title is *The Beast is Dead – the World War in Animals.* The first of a two volume set published after the war, this children's book details a grandfather's account of how he lost his leg in the war. Animals represent the war nations: The French are rabbits, Germans are wolves with Hitler being the head wolf, Great Britain represents bulldogs, Italy was a hyena in wolf's clothing, and bison stands for the United States. Other nations are also represented.

FOR YOU THE WAR IS OVER

Ripcord. For William McKell the motto of his flight training, "It don't mean a thing if you don't pull that string" was not forgotten as he bailed out of his burning B-17 over Germany. The pulled ripcord from his parachute has remained a cherished possession since the day it saved his life.

Flight Map. WWII pilots relied heavily on their flight map to provide them information of their location, where they needed to go, and how to return home. It was an invaluable tool and essential to survival in the air. This flight map, from a captured German Luftwaffe pilot, shows Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Many of the pilot's original markings are visible.

Gunn, Harold T. ***Logbook 1943-1945.*** A POW for 22 months, Hal Gunn documented conditions and experiences within the camp. Gunn was one of just over a dozen LDS servicemen who regularly worshipped and served together in a small servicemen's group. As part of his responsibilities within the group, Gunn was asked to keep a book of remembrance documenting their experiences within the camp. Using his artistic talents, Gunn created a portrait of everyday life in a POW camp.

Model. ***Mormon Mustang.*** A model of the mustang flown by Roland Wright during WWII. Each of Wright's three mustangs was known as the *Mormon Mustang.* Model by Matthew Christensen.

19 **Model, B-17 Flying Fortress.** Hal Gunn was the co-pilot for a B-17 when he was shot down over Germany. These planes were designed for durability and efficiency in bombing raids. Model by Clair Darling.

SARDINIA CHAPEL

20 **Model, Sardinia Chapel.** During the beginning of 1944, some of the LDS servicemen stationed at Decimomannu and Trunconi, Italy began regularly meeting together and holding worship services inside the chaplain's tent. It was during the discussions held at these meetings that they began making plans to construct a small meeting house that would be more suitable for worship and would accommodate more servicemen

Upon completion an invitation was extended to LDS chaplain Eldin Ricks to travel from mainland Italy to Sardinia and dedicate the chapel. Within a week, on April 2, 1944 Chaplain Ricks dedicated the chapel. The chapel received attention within the LDS community as well, when *The Instructor* featured an article and picture of the chapel in their June 1944 issue.

The chapel was abandoned after only five months of use. During those five months, it is reported that the building was often filled to capacity with approximately 25 servicemen worshipping inside. Model by Clair Darling.

WORSHIP

21 **Metal/Plastic Sacrament Water Tray.** *USS Nevada.* Courtesy of the Museum of Church History and Art.

22 **Nielson, Vernon C. Minutes of Meeting held June 11, 1944.** Camp Ritchie, New Caledonia (161st inf.), Lt. Daniel O. Noorlander conducting.

23 **Neilson, Vernon C. Meeting notes, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. August 19, 1945.** Camp McCalder, Crow Valley, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Vernon C. Nielsen presiding, Verne T. Waldron in charge. Attendance 23.

DRAFT
1943-44
CHURCH
OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS
NORTH BRANCH

Nielson, Vernon C. MIA services. August 22, 1945. Camp McCalder, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Vernon C. Nielsen presiding. Verne T. Waldron conducting singing. Attendance 14, including 1 visitor. 24

Paris Conference Program, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. April 8, 1945. Hotel Louvois (Metro, Bourse). Paris LDS servicemen's group. Paris, France. 25

Photographs. Paris and Okinawa Conferences. Blessing of Sacrament on Ship. 26

Sacrament Bread Tray. North Africa. Courtesy of the Museum of Church History and Art. 27

Servicemen's Conference. July 8, 1945. Nakagusku Castle, Okinawa. Chaplain Rueben E. Curtis, Presiding. 28

Wooden Sacrament Water Tray. *USS Intrepid.* Courtesy of the Museum of Church History and Art. 29

GUIDANCE

Publications of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 30
Throughout the early years of the war, LDS servicemen received church publications only after long delays — some up to six months — primarily due to military regulations. Recognizing the difficulties in providing standard church literature to its servicemen, in early 1944 the First Presidency authorized the publication of miniature *Church News* editions small enough to fit in a first class envelope.

As part of their efforts to make church materials available to those serving in the military, the First Presidency issued these small and convenient pamphlets. Contained within this pamphlet was an address given by President David O. McKay in April 1942. While the message addresses parents, youth, and missionaries, it also exhorts men in the service to "live clean, keep the commandments of the Lord, pray to Him . . . live as you pray." Following the publication of these pamphlets, other church materials were also printed in smaller sizes for the soldiers' convenience.

Publications List

- Brossard, Dr. Edgar B. *Keep Close to the Church.*
- Brown, Hugh B. *Thoughts for the Service Man's Quiet Hour.* Nos. 1-3.
- *Message of the First Presidency.* Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1943.
- Brown, Hugh B. *To the Girls behind the Men behind the Guns.* Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
- Grant, Heber J. Telegram. Date unknown.
- Harris, Franklin Stewart. Letter of Recommendation for Eldin Ricks. April 7, 1942.
- McKay, David O. *The Church and the Present War.* Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1942.
- Ricks, Eldin. Letter to LDS Servicemen.
- Church Directory for Latter-day Saint Men in the Armed Forces.
- *The Church News.* LDS Servicemen's Edition. Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1944-1946.
- *General Information Regarding the Chaplaincy in the Army and Navy of the United States.* Washington, D.C.: 1942.
- *Instructions to Assistant Coordinators L.D.S. Chaplains, M.I.A. Group Leaders Mission and Stake Representatives.* Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1944.
- *Principles of the Gospel. Based largely Upon the Compendium (Richards-Little) with Excerpts from Other Writings.* Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1943.

SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS

31 **Book of Mormon. Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. First issued in pocket-size edition for men in the Armed Forces, complete with all features of the 1920 edition, in 1943.** In 1943, the pocket-size LDS serviceman's edition of the Book of Mormon was released. Many benefited from easy access to the Book of Mormon, among them was Boyd K. Packer. Voracious reading of the Book of Mormon influenced his life during and after the war. Speaking at a February 2003 Church Educational System fireside, President Packer talked of his war experience and his gratitude for the Book of Mormon.

While in training camp, Packer began the habit of reading the Book of Mormon during downtime or waiting his turn in a line. "I was in the military — had not been on a mission, had not had any college, and often was alone. We are often alone, all of us, in our lives. I became a product of the Book of Mormon."

VIEWS OF THE WAR – PACIFIC

Dog tags. 32

Hat. Worn by serviceman. 33

WWII battle helmet. Courtesy of Robert Freeman and the Saints at War Project. 34

Medals. Loyal to his alma mater, Colonel Walter T. Stewart named his plane "Utah Man." Colonel Stewart flew over 30 missions in World War II. As part of this action, he participated in the dangerous air raids over Ploesti. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross which is bestowed for exceptional heroism. The medal is second behind the Medal of Honor. In addition, Colonel Stewart received the Silver Star for heroic acts. 35

Another recipient of the Silver Star was Lieutenant Wilford A. Fischer. The medal was awarded for gallantry and intrepidity in action on Saipan. Braving enemy fire during a hostile counterattack, Fischer advanced into Japanese territory until he could determine the location of the enemy. There he directed two destroyers into a position where they could fire upon the enemy. This action saved many of his comrades.

Don A. Taylor was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic conduct against the enemy. He served aboard the *USS Block Island* and was involved in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Ultimately, his ship was lost and he bravely swam for a long period before he was rescued.

Postcards. 6 postcards depicting Japanese achievement. 36

Yank Far East. "Manila Street Scenes." May 4, 1945. Vol. 2, No. 40. 37

38 **Yearbook**. The 1942 Philippine yearbook celebrated the Japanese conquest of the Philippines in the year 1942.

PEACE

39 **Certificate, In Grateful Memory.** Presented posthumously to George Brown. Issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

40 **Certificate, Purple Heart.** Issued to George Brown for military merit and for wounds received in action resulting in his death September 7, 1944. Issued 24 March 1945.

41 **Copy of Instrument of Surrender between the United States and the Japanese Army and Navy in the Philippines. 3 September 1945.** Camp John Hay; Baguio, Mountain Province; Luzon, Philippine Islands. Signed by Tomoyuki Yamashita, General, Imperial Japanese Army, Highest Commander, Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines; Dennici Okochi, Vice Admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy, Highest Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy in the Philippines.

42 **Medal. Purple Heart.** Posthumously awarded to George Brown, 1944.

43 **Personal effects of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, 1945.**

TO HELL AND BACK

44 **Bramley, Clarence. Interview with Robert Freeman on 11 October 2004 in Harbor Bay, CA.** Transcription of interview outlining Bramley's experiences as part of the Bataan Death March and prison camps in the Philippines and Japan.

45 **Jacobsen, Gene S.** ***We refused to Die: My Time as a Prisoner of War in Bataan and Japan, 1942-1945.*** Salt Lake City: University of Utah, 2004. Personal narrative of survivor of Bataan Death March.

46 **Steele, Benjamin Charles. Sketches of Bataan Death March. Appeared in** ***We refused to Die: My Time as a Prisoner of War in Bataan and Japan, 1942-1945.*** Used courtesy of Benjamin Charles Steele.

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF

First Lieutenant George K. Brown, A.S.No. 0-890150,

WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY ~~AT~~

in the Southwest Pacific Area, September 7, 1944.

HE STANDS IN THE UNBROKEN LINE OF PATRIOTS WHO HAVE DARED TO DIE

THAT FREEDOM MIGHT LIVE, AND GROW, AND INCREASE ITS BLESSINGS.

FREEDOM LIVES, AND THROUGH IT, HE LIVES–

IN A WAY THAT HUMBLES THE UNDERTAKINGS OF MOST MEN

Franklin D. Roosevelt

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Photograph. Clarence Bramley holding the flag he sewed. 47

United States Flag. Sewn by Clarence Bramley. Bramley discusses the construction of the United States Flag in his interview with Robert Freeman. "About four or five guys and I one day decided we needed a flag. We went down to the tailor shop and they cut out the Stars and Stripes. I sewed them together to make the flag. We worked all night on it and took it out to reveille in the morning. Of course, the guys could see it, but the officers couldn't because they were facing the guys. When we had the flag salute, the officers turned around like they usually did, but there was a flag. It was quite a great experience." 48

HOLOCAUST

Hess, Dr. Wallace E. Journals. Hess served as a physician in Europe near the end of the war and following V-E Day. Dr. Wallace E. Hess was one of the doctors who participated in the liberation of Jewish concentration camps. According to his journals, it is likely that Flossenburg is one of the camps he went into. Flossenburg was established in 1938 and over 111,000 prisoners were housed there during the war. Around 73,000 did not make it out alive. 49

Heslop, Jay. Photographs. Photos taken during the liberation of concentration camps. 50

BLESSED BE THE HEALERS

Photograph. Lieutenant Ruth Udy. Sawtelle Station Hospital. Sawtelle, California. March 1944. 51

Photograph. Left to right: Lieutenant Merle Racheter, Lieutenant Ruth Udy, Lieutenant LaRue Haynie in an army jeep. Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany. May 1945. Haynie and Udy were LDS nurses stationed together throughout the war. 52

Photograph. Some of the Sawtelle Station Hospital Nursing Staff attending church services on Mother's Day 1944 in the Sawtelle chapel. Sawtelle, California. Second and third on the left, Lieutenant LaRue Haynie and Lieutenant Ruth Udy. On far right is Chaplain Bateman. 53

54 **Photograph. Hospital Nursing Staff at Sawtelle Station Hospital.** Sawtelle, California. February 1944. Third and fourth on top left are Lieutenant Ruth Udy and Lieutenant LaRue Haynie.

55 **Photograph. Left to right, Lieutenant Ruth Udy and Lieutenant LaRue Haynie.** Moving day for Unit A of the 81st Field Hospital from Dieburg, Germany to Weinsburg, Germany. April 18, 1945.

56 **Photograph. Left to right, Lieutenant LaRue Haynie, Lieutenant Ann Salvadore, Lieutenant Mary Hunt outside the 81st Field Hospital Nurses living quarters.** Dieburg, Germany. April 1945.

57 **Photograph. Some of the 81st Field Hospital Nurses at Oulton Park, England.** January 15, 1945. Left to right top row, Betty Snead, Norma Newman, Mary Quittenton, Wilma Ware, Ellen Richards, LaRue Haynie, Ruth Hippenstiel. Left to right bottom row, Emily Yarrington, Arlene Meuret, Beatrice Turtle, Ruth Udy, Betty Beach, Mary Hunt.

58 **Photograph. E. Wayne Stratford, physician.**

59 **Photograph. Beulah Ream Allen, physician and son.**

60 **Photograph. Mary D. Brown Priest, nurse cadet.**

SWEETHEARTS

61 **Letter. Marné and David Tuttle to Ted Tuttle.** 7 December 1945.

62 **Letter. Ted Tuttle to Marné Tuttle.** 2 July 1945.

63 **Photograph. Flag Raising at Iwo Jima.** Tuttle brought the flag used in the famous Joe Rosenthal photograph on Mount Suribachi to those involved in the flag raising.

64 **Photograph. Marné and David Tuttle.**

65 **Photograph. Ted Tuttle in uniform.**

HOMEFRONT

Christmas ornaments. Christmas decorations changed with the war. Due to the need for silver nitrate for military equipment, ornaments were unsilvered and the tops were paper hangers rather than metal ones. 66

Ration Books. Coupons were required to purchase items that were in short supply like sugar. 67

Service Flags. The number of blue stars on a service flag hanging in a window represented the number of children and spouses from that household serving in the military during World War II. A gold star placed over a blue star indicated the death of a family member. 68

V-Mail. Eldin Ricks. An inexpensive way to send letters to and from servicemen. 69

CLOTHING

Dress Uniform, Class A. Olive Drab. United States Army Air Force. Circa 1942. Worn by Wm Grant Bangerter. Courtesy of Elder Wm Grant Bangerter Family. 70

Uniform. Cadet Nurse Corps. Circa 1942. Worn by Geraldine Bangerter. Courtesy of Elder Wm Grant Bangerter Family. 71

Dress Uniform. United States Marine Corps. Circa 1943. Worn by Keith A. "Gunny" Renstrom. Courtesy of Renstrom Family. 72

Seaman's Dress Uniform. Enlisted. United States Navy. Circa 1943. Courtesy of Grant Weight. 73

Wedding Dress. Circa 1943. Worn by Mary Agnes Gall. Courtesy of Barbara Culutta. 74

USS BUNKER HILL | OFF OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, JAPAN | MAY 11, 1945

AN EXHIBITION PRESENTED BY L. TOM PERRY SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
HAROLD B. LEE LIBRARY — BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

2006